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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS FROM
SHIH-CHIEH CHIH-SHIH (WORLD KNOWLEDGE)
(Peiping, No. 4-5, 5 March 1961)

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

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[This report is a full translation of selected articles from the above publication.]

Table of Contents

<u>Article</u>	<u>Page</u>
ANTOINE GIZENGA	1
RESOLUTELY REPEL NEW SCHEMES OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS TO SWALLOW UP THE CONGO	3
NEW STAGE OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN ALBANIA	10
BRAVE CITY ON THE SHORE OF THE ADRIATIC SEA	15
GLORIOUS WARRIOR AND LEADER OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS	19

ANTOINE GIZENGA

[Following is a translation of the feature, "Names in the News" by Lo Shih-chao (5012 0013 3664) in Shih-chieh Chih-shih, Peiping, April/May 1961, page 7.]

Acting Premier Antoine Gizenga of the Congo Republic was a good war comrade of the late Premier Lumumba. The legal government of the Congo, led by Premier Gizenga, is carrying on an incessant struggle against the imperialistic groups led by the United States.

The African Unification Party, of which Gizenga was chairman, was established in March 1959. It is one of the most influential political organizations in the Congo. In explaining the position of the Party, Gizenga said in May 1960, "We embrace a clear and accurate attitude of opposing colonialism and imperialism."

Gizenga had long ago participated in racial liberation movements. He was born in 1925 in the "Kan-to-lo" Village in the "Kuei-lu" District of Leopoldville Province. He studied at the University of Leopoldville. Later he was unreasonably expelled for taking part in political activities.

When the Congo Republic was born on 30 June 1960, Gizenga became its Vice-Premier. He led the Congolese Government delegation in participating in discussions concerning Congolese problems at the Security Council sessions at the United Nations in August of the same year. At the meeting he forcefully admonished the imperialistic forces in their criminal ways.

In December of last year the imperialistic group was audacious enough in instigating the Mobutu rebel forces in kidnapping Lumumba and other patriots and overthrowing the legal government in the hope of realizing their colonial aspirations.

On 12 December that year Gizenga formally assumed the duties of Acting Premier. At the same time he moved the Congolese capital from the rebel base of Leopoldville to Stanleyville in Eastern province, where patriotic influence was relatively stronger.

When the news that Premier Lumumba had been murdered had been verified, Gizenga, in his proclamation to the people in February 1961 said, "If the imperialists think that we will surrender because Lumumba has been murdered, or if they think they will kill off the Congolese people's liberation movement, then they are wrong."

At the present time, the legal government of the Congo, led by Acting Premier Gizenga and the Congolese people, is substituting power for sadness and are closely united. Under the support of people of all nations, they are opposing imperialistic invasion that is being headed by America.

They are stubbornly maintaining the struggle for independence of the Congolese people and are protecting national sovereignty.

RESOLUTELY REPEL NEW SCHEMES OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS
TO SWALLOW UP THE CONGO

[Following is the translation of an article by Wang Chen (3769 3791) in Shih-chieh Chih-shih, Peiping, April/May 1961, page 8.]

Ever since last July when American imperialism, utilizing the good name of the United Nations, entered and invaded the Congo, it has been collaborating with the Belgian colonialists in supporting Congolese rebel groups and overthrowing the legally constituted government.

It has arrested and murdered Congolese Premier Lumumba in the hope of once more placing a cangue around the neck of the Congolese people. Facts of the past half year have proved that this trick of the new colonialists has not at all achieved the hoped-for result, but has achieved the opposite effect.

The anti-imperialism capabilities of the Congolese people, through constant struggling, have developed a great deal. The amount of territory that is under the control of the legal Congolese government is gradually getting larger and larger. The sphere of armed struggle is getting wider all the time. The threats and enticement by American imperialism were not able to come into full play in the face of the awakening of the Congolese people.

The murder of the people's hero, Lumumba, has stirred further the anger of all peoples against imperialism. The cries of, "New colonialists, get out of Africa," are echoing all over the skies. Both international and domestic conditions are becoming more favorable to the struggles of the Congolese people.

But the imperialists will not give up hope. They will continue to set up new traps. This could not but alert the Congolese into a higher awareness of the serious conditions.

America's New Schemes

After the Congo had declared its independence on 30 June 1960, Belgian colonialistic military forces and colonialistic public servants who had been forced to withdraw, re-entered the Congo under the protective cover of "United Nations Troops."

Belgium increased her forces in the Ruanda-Urunda area, seriously threatening the site of the legal Congolese government -- the intersection between Eastern Province and Kivu Province. At the same time she accel-

erated military support to the rebel camp of Katanga's Tshombe. Large numbers of Belgian officers arrived in Katanga. The so-called "foreign legion" composed of West German, French, and Italian imperialistic elements also arrived.

American imperialists also shipped large quantities of weapons and ammunition to the Tshombe group. One recent batch contained a delivery of 14 airplanes. Belgian, American, and rebel groups also intensified their plotting. They instigated the Tshombe, Mobutu, and Kalonji rebel factions in the organization of a military alliance. Large batches of Belgian administrative and "technical" personnel, as well as judges, returned once more to Leopoldville.

Although imperialism was increasingly engaged in such flagrant acts of invasion, on the surface they were still singing the tune of their new suggestions for a "peaceful solution." At almost the same time as these "new suggestions," they murdered Lumumba. Their two-edged methods of cheating others and themselves have made their sly nature even more noticeable.

The utilization of the United Nations in the invasion of the Congo is but one aspect of America's plans for the invasion of Africa. Each act and action of the "United Nations Troops" in entering the Congo fully unmasks its true nature of being the invasion tool for the American imperialists.

The "United Nations Troops" manipulated by America have joined forces with Belgian colonialists in oppressing the Congolese people. They ordered Congolese soldiers to give up their arms; they occupied positions held by Congolese government troops; and they controlled Congolese airports and seaports.

The UN authorities supported the rebel groups of Mobutu and Tshombe in overthrowing their legal government. They interfered with Congolese internal affairs at will, and dared to call themselves the governors of the Congo. They incessantly used military provocation against Congolese government troops and the Congolese people. This resulted in incidents involving bloodshed.

The thing that irked people the most was the UN action, directed by American imperialists, joined by Belgian colonialists and Congolese rebels in the house arrest, kidnapping, and murder of Premier Lumumba.

Ever since the Congolese people recognized the true features of the "United Nations Troops," they have been united in opposing these invasion tools of American imperialism. Many Asian and African nations which sent troops to join the "United Nations forces," upon seeing through the poisonous plot of the American imperialists in their utilization of the UN flag for criminal activities in the Congo, decided to withdraw their own troops. This explains the fact that the American plan for using the UN to swallow up the Congo is on the road leading to failure.

On the one hand, Kennedy admits the the nefarious plot of utilizing the UN to interfere with Congolese affairs is in a "precarious position." On the other hand, however, he clearly indicates that America "must take a further step in supporting the United Nations." They have decided to make the UN into the "centralized tool" for the invasion of Africa.

At the end of January, Kennedy called his ambassador, Timberlick, back to America from the Congo. A high-level Department of State con-

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ference was held to map out a new plot for the utilization of the UN in the further invasion of the Congo.

The concrete contents of the plot were that America wants the UN to complete two things: (1) to prevent Congolese "internal warfare;" (2) to establish a "Congolese government that is able to administer her affairs." Then, how are they to achieve these two things? According to American plans, it is first necessary to disarm the Congolese people's troops; second, release all political prisoners; and third, call a people's general assembly to organize a united government which is representative of all principal parties and cliques.

The principal point of this new plot is to disarm the people of the Congo. This is because the imperialists are most afraid of armed people. The so-called release of political prisoners and the establishment of a "unified" government have now been proved to be traps that were set up to cheat the people.

The Congolese already have their legal government which was elected after they became independent. At the present time this government receives the whole-hearted enthusiastic support of the Congolese people. Why should they bother in America to organize another such "unified" government?

This new plot of American imperialism once more exposes its ambitions of swallowing up the Congo. America, in order to realize this plot, had already proceeded with various kinds of activities. Kennedy's brother went to the Congo once in last December. The American ambassador to the Congo in January took part in the preparatory meetings for the "Round-table Conference" called by Kasavubu in order to manufacture further dis-integration.

Another method in America's attempt to swallow up the Congo was to ally herself with the local feudalistic compradore forces. The rebel forces in the various provinces of the Congo who are taking part in disintegration movements are almost all closely related by tens of thousands of threads with American and Belgian imperialists. The support and cultivation of feudalistic compradore forces, and the strengthening of colonialistic administration, are habitual techniques of imperialistic oppression upon colonial peoples.

The imperialists in dividing up the Congo and in creating disorder are but taking a further step in oppressing the Congolese. They utilize the sly trick of "fighting Congolese with Congolese" in their search for dependable agents in order to snatch and maintain their colonial benefits.

America and Belgium supported the division of Katanga because this province has a wealth of products. As everybody knows, in this one province there is over 30% of total Congolese mineral wealth. It is the source of 60% of the total national income of the Congo. It is the site of the American and Belgian military base at Kamina.

Last August American and Belgian imperialists made use of the quarrel between the Palupa and Lulua Tribes to buy over Kalonji and establish the divided "Kasai Mining Republic."

Kasai Province is an area which produces over 60% of the industrial diamonds used by the capitalistic world. The mining of these diamonds is

under the monopolistic control of the joint Belgian-American Forminiere Company.

In Equatorial Province, the National Alliance Party led by Bolikango also believed in "independence" for Equatorial Province. Bolikango joined Kasavubu-Ilyo and serves as the first Vice Premier of the "Ilyo Government." They exerted maximum efforts in opposing the legal government.

Kasavubu's Abako Party also stood for "self-government" of the Lower Congo. According to estimates of American newspapers, it will be possible to have 12 of these "independent" nations appear in the Congo. This will lead to the total disintegration of unified Congoland, which is what the imperialists hope for in their poisonous plot of "fighting Africans with Africans."

People's Progress in the Midst of Their Struggles

In the hundreds and thousands of plots to destroy people's independence movements in the Congo, what results have they achieved? The facts prove that the imperialists can only develop along the logic of "stirring up trouble, failure, stirring up more trouble, and more failure."

The crimes that American and Belgian imperialists have jointly committed against the Congolese people, especially their butchery of Lumumba and his war partners, have not only stirred up the vast masses of Congolese people to struggle for the protection of independence and freedom of their fatherland; they have also given all the peoples of Africa an education in reverse in their struggle for achieving and consolidating their independence and sovereign rights. African peoples realize more and more that, in order to get rid of colonialism's enslavement and oppression, they must be united to struggle stubbornly.

At the present time the conditions are very favorable for the Congolese people's struggles against imperialism. This, first of all, is due to the fact that Congolese people's awareness is constantly being heightened. In the midst of all this upheaval, these people have received a great deal of practice. They are now better able to discern between friend and foe and have a higher capability for revolutionary activities.

The Congolese independence movement has entered a more profoundly developed stage. They have switched from directly opposing Belgian colonialistic activities to struggling against and opposing Belgium's false independence plotting. Even more so, they are opposing the fiercest of all imperialistic groups, the American imperialists. Within the Congo itself, deeper penetration of the struggle against imperialistic alliances between feudalistic compradore powers in their advisory work is being effected daily. At the present time, surely the Congolese independence movement is developing at a rapid pace.

The Congolese people's enemies are getting fiercer all the time. The struggles have become more complicated and energetic. The brave and unwavering people have not been frightened. They are using the struggles to strengthen themselves. These struggles have advanced from demonstrations

to the bearing of arms. Their armed opposition to rebellion and colonialistic oppression is being carried on in all parts of the Congo.

Originally all their activities had been more or less spontaneous in nature. These have gradually developed into a unified movement under the banner of protecting their independence and sovereignty. These activities have spread from a few corners of the land to all parts and provinces where disintegration pressures are being applied.

Ever since the capital of the legal government was moved from Leopoldville to Stanleyville in Orientale Province, there have been rapid developments in their military power. Among the six provinces of the nation, they now control Orientale, Kivu, as well as portions of Kasai and Katanga Provinces. They are now pushing their way into Equatorial Province.

In areas occupied by "UN Troops," Congolese people have risen to support the struggle favoring the legal government. Even within the ranks of Mobutu's rebels, there have been instances of participation in these movements. This explains to us that the people's will to resist has been fortified, their awareness heightened.

The overt actions of American imperialists in the Congo, under the cover of the United Nations flag, clearly indicate the true nature of American imperialistic colonialistic designs. This has been very effective in the education-in-reverse of the Congolese people, and has bolstered the struggles against the UN's criminal activities while being manipulated by the United States. Towards the end of last year, the demonstration by 150,000 in Leopoldville against the UN's butchery of Congolese soldiers was the high crest in their opposition to "UN Troops." The kidnapping and murder of Premier Lumumba plotted jointly by Mobutu and the UN stirred up the anger of the people even more.

The hypocritical mask of America's new colonialism has been uncovered. In each and every part of the world, demonstrations were staged against American imperialistic plots for the destruction of Congolese independence. At the special conference of the Asian-African Peoples' General Assembly, the United Arab Republic's representative said, "The disaster suffered by the Congolese has adequately and clearly proved that the UN is bankrupt. We African and Asians can no longer trust it. We must depend upon ourselves, friendly nations, and those nations who love peace."

Even those capitalistic classes and those nationalistic elements who helped to lead in the Congolese independence movement activities, through this education-in-reverse, have the unwavering bravery of the Congolese people in their struggles and have awakened.

When the "UN troops" entered the Congo, when parliament was dissolved, and when the premier was murdered, the people's independence was seriously endangered. Acting-Premier Gizenga indicated that he will stubbornly strive for the Congo's complete freedom and independence. He wants to chase away imperialism from Congolese soil. The Baluba people support the legal government and have joined in the military struggle against the rebel forces. They have gradually given up their hallucinations towards the UN and are searching for a road to struggling. The facts proved that if only the legal Congolese government would resolutely depend upon the

people, unite themselves into one body, and stubbornly carry out the struggle, they would surely be able to find the road to real independence for the people of the Congo.

The Congolese People Are Not Alone

At the present time the situation in the whole of Africa and on the international horizon is favorable to the struggle of the Congolese. They are not alone in their struggle. The strong socialistic camp, the people of the Asio-African nations, as well as all the people of the world who love and peace and righteousness, are all closely concerned with developments in the situation in the Congo. As one, they are condemning the illegal activities of the United Nations in the Congo as they are being manipulated by the United States.

The brave and unwavering struggle by the Congolese people is a forceful support for the independence movement in Africa. At the same time, as this movement speedily develops, it is also an effective support for the Congolese people.

When the news of the murder of Lumumba and his friends broke, people everywhere in the world were exceedingly angry. Many demonstrations and parades were held to condemn American and Belgian imperialism as well as the base crimes of their agents. The people of all nations were unanimous in wishing to support their Congolese brothers in their struggles until they are able to drive out the imperialists and their tool, "The United Nations Forces."

The governments of many nations published protest statements. China, Russia, the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Algeria, Indonesia, Cuba, and other nations successively declared that they recognized the legal government headed by Gizenga. Our country also established diplomatic relations with the Congo on 20 February.

Although in their oppression of the Congolese the imperialists headed by America are mutually allied and give mutual support, they each have their own plan for stealing Congolese resources and extending their spheres of influence in the Congo.

The mutual distrust among America, Belgium, England, and France, and their mutual pushing and nudging, can no longer be covered up. American imperialism's desire of swallowing up the Congo itself and the extending of its fangs have caused serious unrest among Belgium, France, and Britain.

The contradiction between America and Belgium in grabbing the Katanga mining districts is especially sharp. They are both striving to buy up local feudalistic compradore forces and cultivating their own puppets as agents. American is trying to set up a unified government in the Congo that will be at its beck and call, so that she can get the Congo all for herself. Belgium, on the other hand, is doing her best to maintain her former colonialistic power. They are hurriedly bringing back the officers and "technical" personnel of previous colonial government. At the same time, she is supporting local feudalistic compradores in declaring

"independence," and proceeding with a further step in the Congo's dis-integration in order to maintain her little "court."

Since the copper mines in Rhodesia which belong to England are of the same mine source as the mines in Congo's Katanga Province, England is also worried towards the expansion of American power in Katanga. France is worried that her influence will be pushed out of the Congo.

At the present time, although both the internal and external situations are favorable for the further expansion of the Congolese people's struggles, there are, nevertheless, many difficulties. In order to achieve final victory they must go past a series of hard, tortuous, and complicated roads.

However, actual developments in the past half year have amply proved that as long as the legal government, which has led the Congolese in their struggle for independence, will unify all the people and arm them, it will be able to expand its victories over the enemy who is armed to the teeth.

A muddled situation will finally become clear. The divided land will always be reunited. The Congolese people will finally be able to manage their own fate according to their own will.

NEW STAGE OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN ALBANIA

[Following is a translation of an article by Su Shan
(5685 1472) in Shih-chieh Chih-shih, Peiping, April/May
1961 issue, page 18.]

As the whole world was turning towards spring and everything was becoming alive, the Albanian Worker's Party victoriously held its fourth general assembly during the week from 13 to 20 February. This assembly was held to summate the important results and experiences of the Albanian people in their opposition to imperialism, their protection of world peace, and their socialistic construction. It was also a conference to set down the policy and tasks of their targets in building socialism.

Heartwarming and Glorious Achievements

Due to the geographical fact that Albania is not contiguous with other nations of the socialist camp, she has always been surrounded by opposing capitalistic nations. She has continuously been there in the forefront of our struggles. Any socialistic construction has had to be carried out under extremely difficult conditions.

American imperialism, Yugoslav Titoist Revisionist groups, and the ruling group of Greek Royalist-Fascists, have never ceased their subversive criminal activities in their enmity towards Albania for a moment. They were collusive in deterring and subverting socialistic construction in Albania. They went so far as to plot vainly to throttle Albanian freedom and independence.

Besides enemy plots and subversion, serious natural disasters have also brought about many difficulties for the Albanian people. However, no matter whether it be enemy plots or serious natural disasters, nothing can deter Albania's future on its road to socialism.

The Albanian people are unified around the Albanian Worker's Party, led by Comrade Hoxha. They are raising the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism in a brave and continuous struggle against imperialism and Yugoslav modern revisionism. On the eastern shores of the Adriatic Sea they are protecting the safety of the socialist camp.

On the other hand, they are carrying forward their warrior spirit with a pick in one hand and a gun in the other, in carrying out work competitions and other highly communistic movements. They manifested their strong will to work in order to advance the completion date and the overfulfillment of the Second Five-Year Plan through selfless and tireless labor.

It is through this exertion and spirit of brave marching that the Albanian people were able to make heartwarming achievements in their socialistic construction. The main tasks of their Second Five-Year Plan have been victoriously completed ahead of time and overfulfilled. In the nation's politics, economics, and social enterprises, there have been a succession of penetrating revolutionary changes.

No matter whether it is industry, agriculture, or in the national economy's other departments, socialistic elements have occupied the dominant positions. In the past they did not have industries; agricultural methods were also very primitive; and there was an illiteracy rate of over 80%. However, in the Albania of today we see a leap forward towards modernized industries, collectivized agriculture, and progressive culture. Albania is now a socialist agricultural-industrial nation.

This has been an exceedingly impressive revolution period. Prior to the liberation, due to the mad rampages of foreign invaders and imperial rulers, Albania had been "the only European country with independent industrial foundations" and "the only European nation without a college." At that time, the cloth on the backs of Albanian people was imported. They could not even manufacture their own soap or toothpaste. Then, Albania was "the most backward and poorest nation in Europe."

Since the people took over the reins of the government, there have been basic changes in the features of Albania. Industries and agriculture have been able to effect speedy development. At the present time, both the cities and the country have established socialist economic foundations.

The production tasks assigned to industries and mining enterprises by the Second Five-Year Plan were completed ahead of time in four years nine months and four years seven months respectively. The industrial production level originally set for 1960 was achieved one year ahead of time.

The total industrial production value in 1960 rose 113% over the figure for 1955 when the First Five-Year Plan was completed. In less than six months during 1960, industrial production value was equal to that for the whole year of 1955. Now, in less than half a month, they are able to produce the same amount of industrial products as they did in a whole year before the war (1938).

Among certain principal industrial products, for instance, coal and chromium, the entire 1938 production figures could be matched in five and nine days respectively in 1960. In 1960 petroleum and electro-power production figures increased 6.8 and 19 times respectively over 1938 figures.

If we compared per capita production of important industrial products in Albania with similar figures of neighboring nations, we can see even more clearly the surprising speed of Albania's industrial construction. This is something which capitalistic countries cannot hope to match.

As far back as 1957, in the second year of the Second Five-Year Plan, the per capita production of petroleum, coal, chrome ores, and cotton cloth, and such industrial products has already surpassed neighboring Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece. In 1958 the per capita production of petroleum in Albania was 268 kilograms. In Yugoslavia, this was 25 kilograms; in Italy, 31 kilograms; and Turkey, 13 kilograms. As for coal production,

the per capita yield in Albania for 1958 was 170 kilograms; Italy, only 15 kilograms; and Greece, 146 kilograms.

Agricultural collectivization tasks assigned by the Second Five-Year Plan were also victoriously completed one year ahead of time in 1959. Socialistic elements cultivated a total of 36.3% of the available land. The land that has not joined collectivization is all in the deep mountain areas. Since 1958 they have also carried out small-commune and large-commune work. Mechanization of agriculture was also able to develop very rapidly. Mechanization has been realized in 20% of agricultural processes and 45% of the agricultural land.

Based on the degree of agricultural mechanization per 1,000 hectares of tillable land, Albania, in 1957, had already overtaken Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey. Even though agricultural production last year had suffered from severe natural disasters, its total worth was still 28.7% over those of the First Five-Year Plan. Total grain production was raised 20%.

The Enormous Scope of the New Theme

The Third Five-Year Plan, which was passed by the now closed fourth general assembly of the Albanian Workers' Party, is a new and ambitious scheme. It will bring to the Albanian people an even more brilliant future. Comrade Hoxha pointed out in his report to the Party Central Committee, "The Third Five-Year Plan will point out the road to the establishment of technical foundations for socialistic materials. It will be a big and important step towards changing this nation from an agricultural-industrial to an industrial-agricultural one. Agricultural production will also progress by leaps and bounds. This will result in even more heightening of the material and cultural levels of the working masses."

According to this plan they will call for further development in socialist industrialization and accelerated development of heavy industries. Total value of industrial production will be raised 52%, work efficiency ratio for this production will be raised 27%.

In the next five years there will be a rapid expansion and development of new industrial categories so as to achieve domestic processing of locally-produced materials. The foundation for the chemical industry will be laid in order to effect wholesale manufacture of chemical fertilizers for the support of increased agricultural production.

They will exert maximum efforts in developing machinery manufacture and metal processing industries to provide necessary spare parts for the people's economy and allow 50% of these parts to meet self-sufficiency requirements.

In the next five years agricultural production will develop with the same speed as industry. They will try their best to increase grain production. This production will also help to raise the standards of agronomy and lead to meticulous work in agriculture. In 1965, upon completion of the plan, total annual production value will be 72% higher than 1960. There will also be an increase in animal husbandry products.

Based on industrial and agricultural increase, cultural education enterprises as well as working-class material welfare will also be noticeably heightened during the Third Five-Year Plan.

New Faith and Decision

The beautiful preview of things to come displayed by the Third Five-Year Plan in front of the Albanian people has further stirred their enthusiasm and faith in the victory of socialist construction. The Third Five-Year Plan has become a new war scheme for the working people of Albania.

When the plan was published in October of last year and presented to the people for discussion, Albanians in all the cities and suburbs indicated with increased political enthusiasm that they would aggressively promote it. Over 33,000 suggestions were raised to make it even better.

The urban and suburban people hurriedly indicated that they want to take a further step in proceeding with "progressives helping the laggards," and "one plus two." (One master or teacher becoming responsible without pay for the training of two apprentices.)

They wanted to fight for the glorious titles of "Socialistic Worker Brigades" and "Socialistic Snipers" in mass contests, in order to complete the Third Five-Year Plan ahead of time. White hot contests and challenges are being carried on between industries and between districts.

During the Party's fourth general assembly, workers indicated that they had unlimited faith in the Party, and would support its accurate and correct policies unreservedly. They responded enthusiastically to the Party's call. Resolutions and wires descended upon the assembly and Party headquarters like snow to show their determination in carrying out the plan.

From Tirana, Scutari, Durres, and Fier came reports that, based upon summaries of concrete work conditions, they would be able to guarantee completion of the plan from three months to half a year ahead of time.

The "Ta-lin" Consolidated Spinning and Weaving Factory workers guaranteed completion of their tasks 34 days ahead of time. Socialistic work hero Ai-fu-ti-mi Li-tou, at this factory, indicated that she wanted to increase the number of weaving machines under her care from the present 20 to 24 sets.

Warrior-Driver "Ka-chia Tu-ke-ta-hsi" who works for the transportation system, promised to take only three years to complete five year's of work.

All agricultural workers in the nation also guaranteed the Party that they would raise farm and grain production, and sell more grain to the nation. They will also start earlier in making preparations for spring sowing and tilling.

In the Scutari District, socialist work hero "Pu-to Yi-su-fe", who is a tractor driver, boastfully promised the Party to till 20,000 hectares of land without doing any major work on his tractor; and will complete not only the tasks assigned him under the plan by the end of this year, but will also finish his tasks for the period ending 1970.

All these heart-moving examples make people believe the forecast that Albanians will complete their Third Five-Year Plan way ahead of schedule, even faster and better than they did the Second Five-Year Plan.

In their struggles towards reaching socialistic and communistic goals, they will create many more even-more surprising results and miracles, and achieve a more glorious victory.

[The names are Chinese approximations of Albanian names.]

BRAVE CITY ON THE SHORE OF THE ADRIATIC SEA

[Following is the translation of an article by Hsu Hsiung (1776 3574) in Shih-chieh Chih-shih, Peiping, April/May 1961 issue, page 26.]

The capital city of the People's Republic of Albania -- Tirana -- is the center of its politics, economics, and culture. It is the largest city in Albania and has a population of 130,000. Tirana is situated in the central portion of Albania in a basin surrounded on the east, north, and south by mountains. Tirana is also the communications pivot of the nation. A network of highways spreads all over Albania from this city. To the west a railway connects it with the largest seaport in the country, Durres. There are also air routes which connect it with foreign cities.

If one stood on top of the 1,600-meter Ta-yi-ti Mountain and looked westward, one could see towering among the verdant forests the city of Tirana, with a thousand colors. With the Ssu-kan-te-pei Square as the center, seven smooth, broad, and tree-lined avenues spread all over the city. You might also see rows of alternating new red and white buildings and its more than 180 public parks and roadside playgrounds. This allows Tirana to be a place which is filled with flowers and the singing of birds during all four seasons, a place that is noticeably beautiful and appreciated.

Who would believe that just 16 years ago, this beautiful capital was but a small town full of tortuous alleys? Sixteen years ago there was no running water, no sewage system, nor any electricity. On a clear day the dust would fill the air, while on a rainy day it was a sea of mud. A great majority of the people were then illiterate. There was only one old and dilapidated hospital in the entire city; two high schools, and four or five elementary schools. In the whole city there were only two movie theaters and a rundown library-museum with only 5,000 books.

After Albania's liberation, through the meticulous planning and efforts of the Workers' Party, municipal reconstruction in Tirana proceeded with speed and alacrity. As in other parts of the country, the boastful cries of "Ai-pa-la" (meaning the first) were very popular here. There appeared in Tirana many "firsts."

After the liberation there appeared in Tirana the first academy of science, the first agricultural research institute, the first motion picture studio, the first television station, and the first consolidated university that could handle the training of over 4,000 students. Just the students in this university alone were more than double the number of

students in pre-liberation Tirana's high schools. Illiteracy has been wiped out and the first batch of architectural workers have manned their reconstruction guardposts.

All kinds of museums appeared, all kinds of theaters appeared to serve the people for the first time. Prior to liberation the finest structure in Tirana used to be the residence of Italy's representative. After the liberation this structure became the first national library in Albania's history and it already has more than 200,000 volumes.

The beautiful palace of the previous monarchial dynasty has now become the "Albanian-Russian Amity Palace." Pre-liberation Tirana did not have a single athletic field. Tirana now has its first people's stadium which can hold 25,000 spectators. Through the three months' voluntary labor of its residents this stadium is now one of the best on the Balkan Peninsula.

Post-liberation educational enterprises at the capital have been developing at an exceedingly rapid pace. There are over 36,000 residents who are being trained in the schools and other cultural institutions in Tirana. This means that there is one citizen out of every four who is being trained. There are 45 newspapers and periodicals in this city, as well as a radio station which uses seven languages to broadcast to the world.

Prior to the liberation, aside from a few storied buildings of the Italian rulers, all the local buildings were low and narrow and were either poor men's huts or one-story houses. After the liberation many modern skyscrapers appeared. The present residential area is about three times as large as that of pre-liberation Tirana. There are over 10,000 new structures which have been built in the last few years. There are over 1,800,000 square meters of green belt land. The innumerable trees and flowers planted afford plenty of shade and fragrance; the capital is now even more romantic and picturesque.

Before the liberation Albania lived under the rule of feudalism and the capitalist classes. Her economy was very backward. When Italian Fascist elements took over Albania they used all means to deter Albanian industrial development. In 1939 the "advisor" to the Albanian court said to the ruler, "Up to the present, necessary conditions for large-scale industrialization are not present. This may be advantageous as far as Albania is concerned because whenever people demand large-scale industrialization, generally speaking, these people are the ones that are the most troublesome."

Pre-liberation industrial conditions in Tirana were typical of these conditions all over Albania. Within the city were a few small markets and simple work factories. The stores sold only second rate products such as pipes and small furniture from Italy, England, Turkey, and Germany. People who were hungry and cold roamed distant lands.

After the liberation industrial construction development became very rapid. The present total industrial output of the capital is about 22 times that of the whole nation in 1938, and represents 20% of the total national industrial production value.

In Izberia, the western suburb of Tirana, which was originally a marshy district, the area has become a modern industrial area covered all over with smoke stacks of the factories. At the Stalin Consolidated Weaving Factory, they produce over 20,000,000 square meters of cotton cloth annually. This is sufficient to allocate 20 meters of cloth per capita per year. In this same new industrial area there is also a machine works named after the Albanian people's leader, Enver Hoxha. There is also an agricultural equipment factory named after guerrilla fighters. There are also factories to manufacture people's daily necessities such as glassware, furniture, consolidated foodstuffs, and shoes, etc.

The Lenin Hydro-electric Station, which signifies Albanian-Russian amity, is situated on top of the beautiful Ta-yi-ti Mountain. This supplies the power, lighting, and clear water for the capital. The water supply comparison between present day and pre-liberation Tirana is one of the best examples that explains what industrial construction has brought to the people.

Prior to the liberation, drinking water for Tirana had to be brought from these mountains on the backs of donkeys. An iron drum for drinking water was worth half a day's wages for the laborer. Today people need only to open the faucet and get clean clear drinking water. People say exuberantly, "When one drinks this kind of water, who needs beer?" During the Five-Year Plan, there will be further developments in Tirana's industries. There will be a 62% increase in gross industrial production value.

Tirana is a heroic city that has had plenty of glorious history in struggles. When Turkish invaders came into Albania in the 15th century, Tirana had only 15 families located in a small village. Under the leadership of the national hero, Ssu-kan-te-pei, the people went through long years of brave struggle against aggression to maintain their independence.

In 1446 he wiped out the entire Turkish Sultan's camp at Tirana and wrote a most glorious page in Albanian history. Ssu-kan-te-pei's war calls can still be heard among the vast masses of people in Albania. "I did not bring freedom to you; I found a bit of it on each of your bodies. I did not arm you; you were already armed and ready. The torch of freedom was already burning in your hearts."

Ssu-kan-te-pei's feats will always be stirring the hearts of Albanian people. The national emblem, with the double eagle as background, and the national flag of Ssu-kan-te-pei days, up to this day are still the backgrounds for the national emblem and flag of Albania.

Tirana is also the birthplace of Albania's Workers' Party. On 8 November 1941, in a dark underground room of the slum area, representatives of all the communistic cells in the nation gathered for a conference. It was at this conference that the Albanian Communist Party (which is today Albanian Workers' Party) was born.

After the conference, the first manifesto of the Party was issued. It called upon the people to rise resolutely in decisively repelling Italian Fascist invaders; to "kill off Fascism and bring freedom to the people." From that time on, the liberation struggles of the Albanian people, having accurate leadership of Marxism-Leninism, began from a new pivot point.

Under the leadership of the Party, the people of Tirana and the rest of Albania proceeded with brave strong struggles against the enemy. Merely on one occasion, the 4 February 1944 massacre, there were 84 patriots who generously gave their lives for the righteous cause.

In October and November 1944, during the favorable circumstances when Russia was driving Fascist German forces from the Balkan Peninsula, brave Albanian people made a decisive attack against these forces, who fell back and were holding Tirana. After three weeks of intensive fighting they finally exterminated the German invaders and liberated Tirana. At the end of November of that year people's new Albania was born.

In the continuous long years of the 20th century, the brave Albanian people have fought incessantly against barbarous invaders -- the Roumanian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the German and Italian Fascist bandits. At the present time, due to the fact that Albanian territory is not contiguous to other socialist national borders, she is placed in constant encirclement by capitalistic countries. She is regularly enduring sabotage and hostility by her neighbors, who are being supported and encouraged by American imperialists.

Everybody knows that the Titoist group, acting as agents of American imperialism, is madly attacking Albania and plotting against her. The Titoists hope vainly to make Albania its "seventh republic." But the brave people of the "Mountain Eagle Nation," with glorious revolutionary traditions, under the leadership of the time-tested Albanian Workers' Party, and led by Comrade Hoxha, are raising the banners of Marxism-Leninism and carrying on a stubborn struggle against imperialism and the Yugoslav modern revisionists.

The "Ali Carmendi" steamship incident last October is a good and lively example which reflects the unwavering revolutionary spirit of the Albanian people. Comrade Hoxha puts it very nicely. "New Albania stands impressively. She will stand grandly like an unassailable granite on a precipice."

Concentrating all the nation's heroic spirit, serving as the glorious capital of such a heroic nation, Tirana is the transfiguration of a hero who is willing at all times to sacrifice everything for righteousness. She is a symbol of this kind of brave struggle, standing straight, without fear on the Balkan Peninsula. She stands fearlessly over the forefront of socialistic front line, the beaches at the Adriatic Sea.

GLORIOUS WARRIOR AND LEADER OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS

[Following is a translation of an article by I. Epstein
in Shih-chieh Chih-shih, Peiping, April/May 1961, page 22.]

25 February is the 80th birthday of William Z. Foster, honorary chairman of the American Communist Party. He is an American worker with most experience in struggling, one who is the most faithful revolutionary leader in the affairs of this class. He lives in an age when America is passing from a capitalistic to the most corrupt and most reactionary American imperialistic stage.

In order to fight for democratic freedom and protect the welfare of the working class and working masses, for the sake of world peace, and in order to strive for a bright future for a socialistic America, Comrade Foster fought a strong and brave battle under extremely difficult conditions over a period of several scores of years against American reactionary cliques. He made enormous contributions to working class affairs. Comrade Mao Tse-tung on 17 January 1959, in a reply to a letter from this man, called him "the glorious warrior and leader of the American working class."

Comrade Foster was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in an Irish working family. His father was a car washer, who had come to America after failing in instigating Irish elements in the British Army to revolt. Foster inherited the spirit of opposing oppression from his father.

His mother was an English spinner. She often told stories to her children concerning the hard life of British spinners and how they endured starvation. In this way she made the youthful Foster understand the oppression and exploitation of the working class. Just as he said himself, "Very early in life I felt the steel weight of class struggle sink to the bottom of my heart." Due to financial circumstances, Foster started selling papers when he was seven, had to quit school at ten, and from that time on joined the ranks of the working class.

At that time the American working class was in the midst of violent struggles against the American capitalists. When America entered the imperialistic stage, many strikes developed into direct struggles with the police and the military. At the age of 14, he took part for the first time in a strike by streetcar workers. In this violent strike and struggle Foster received his revolutionary baptism and got his initial experience and lesson. From that time on Foster concentrated his attention to American class struggles.

In the next 26 years Foster worked as a worker in the chemical,

lumber, metal, meat packing, railroad, construction, and farm industries. He saw with his own eyes and felt with his body the lot of the working class, who had no rights nor had the least bit of protection.

In order to change this situation, and manage the class's own fate, he joined and led many strikes and struggles. He became a noted organizer and agitator in workers' movements. As far back as 1918 he led 200,000 slaughter-house workers in the largest strike and seriously hurt monopolistic capitalists.

He led the slaughterhouse workers in the struggle to organize their own union, making the trade the first major industry with a strong workers' organization. In 1919 Foster led nation-wide steel workers in a large strike. In 50 cities, over 365,000 workers held out for over three months. The American government dispatched large numbers of militia and police to effect cruel suppression, shot to death numerous strikers, and unlawfully arrested many labor leaders.

The victory of the October Revolution stirred Foster into whole-hearted striving for the welfare of the working class and for social progress. In 1920 Foster visited Russia. He made a penetrating study of Soviet life and did research on the works of Lenin.

At the beginning of the second year Comrade Foster joined the American Communist Party which had just been organized on 1 September 1919. He was elected a member of the Central Committee. In 1924 he became a committee member of the Politburo of the American Communist Party. Between 1929 and 1938 he was the chairman of the Central Executive Committee. Between 1938 and 1944 and between 1945 and 1957 he served as the chairman of the National Committee. In 1957 and until the present he has repeatedly been elected the honorary chairman of the Party. At one time Comrade Foster also served on the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of the Red Labor Union International.

When capitalistic America was in the midst of her severest depression in 1929, the American Communist Party, led by Comrade Foster, exerted their effort in arousing the masses, fighting for employment, fighting for unemployment insurance and relief.

In March 1930 Foster and his warrior companions led the demonstration in New York by more than 100,000 unemployed workers. This demonstration led to even greater large-scale struggles. In December of the same year he started the nation-wide hunger march which arrived in Washington as Congress was being convened. During this phase of their struggle Foster completed the most difficult task of organization.

Also within this year he established a workers' organization -- the Labor Union United League. This alliance took care of the workers without organizations in the coal mining, steel, weaving, knitting, seamen, and foodstuffs industries. It was effective as a pioneer in unifying unemployed workers. All these efforts were the forerunners of organized movements started by the future production workers' federation.

American reactionary cliques, without sparing any efforts, proceeded with mad oppression against the working class, particularly against its pioneer corps -- the Communist Party. In October and November of the year

when the Party was established they carried on repeated arrests and raids.

Late at night on the following 20 January, the Department of Justice simultaneously arrested almost 10,000 workers in 70 cities. Almost all Communist leaders were put in jail. After the Second World War, both the Truman government and its successor, the Eisenhower government, incessantly carried out mad attacks on the Communist Party. The Party, in fact, became illegal and was almost compelled to go underground.

Foster himself, since his first arrest when he was 28 years old until 1948, has been arrested a total of 19 times. However, force and might couldn't cause righteousness to surrender; Foster and other leaders of the American Communist Party continued to protect the welfare of the working class, to fight for the rights of the Negroes and civil rights, and engage in endless struggles for the sake of peace!

The American government vainly plotted destruction of the Party from without. While various shades of revisionist elements proceeded to destroy it from within, Comrade Foster, in order to protect the purity of Marxist-Leninist thought in the Party and to preserve the unity of proletarian internationalism, took part in the sharp struggle against opportunism and revisionism which were sabotaging working class enterprises.

As far back as the time prior to his joining the Party, he had manifested his proletarian viewpoint. In the first 20 years of the 20th century he took part in the struggle of the leftist clique in the Socialist Party and resolutely opposed Kung-po-ssu's principles of labor groups and economics.

In 1928 the American Communist Party exposed and expelled Trotskyites. In 1929 the Party was purged of right-leaning opportunist elements and the Lofston group which had been chanting an "American Exceptionalism." In 1945 it also thoroughly liquidated the revisionist element, Blaud, who had been propagating the fallacy that "America was progressively capitalistic." In this way, a disintegrated Party was rebuilt.

In all these struggles Foster stood resolutely and immovably on the front line. In the last few years, together with his warrior friends, under very difficult conditions, he led the Party in stubborn struggles against the enemy's oppression and subversion. They purged revisionist elements headed by Gaites to protect the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and the international solidarity of Communist movements. In this way they revived and raised the Party's fighting power and fortified the Party's unification.

Comrade Foster is filled with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and highly praises achievements in socialistic construction in all nations. He supports democratic people's movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. On the other hand, he exposes and opposes American imperialism's war and invasion policies.

As far back as 1949 when Hitler's Germany surrendered and Japanese military nationalism was beaten to the ground, Foster made timely exposure of American imperialism's invasion ambitions. He writes "American monopolistic capitalists believe that present day world situation provides America with a favorable opportunity for world domination. They will

spare no cost to reach this goal."

In order to beat down Wall Street's war invasion plans, Comrade Foster visited various European nations in 1947 in order to arouse these people to the dangers they faced.

Foster repeatedly condemned American imperialists for starting the war in Korea. While talks were in progress at Panmunjon he also pointed out that the American imperialists' purpose in prolonging the talks was to wreck the negotiations and thus enlarge the battleground. When the United Nations, while being manipulated by the United States, passed the illegal resolution which falsely accused China of being the aggressor, Foster hit the spot by pointing out that "the aggressor is Wall Street and not China." During the Korean War, progressive American workers, under the leadership of the American Communist Party, fought back against the severest oppression by the government.

Foster repeatedly explained that the root of warfare lay in the capitalistic system. He called for the unification of domestic and international socialistic, democratic, and peace-loving forces to prevent the Third World War.

The facts are these: if only the American people will realize that a policy can only bring severe disaster and no benefits, strengthen their unity to oppose imperialism aggressively, then the American warmongers can be stopped from lighting fires all over the world and destroying peace. In this way we will be taking a further step in assuring world peace.

Comrade Foster is also a noted Marxist-Leninist theorist. Through years of toil, he has produced many works. This has been true, especially after 1948, the second time he became laid up for a long time and could not take part in other kinds of activities. He made use of the forced idleness to do research and writing.

His principal works since 1948 are The Last Days of World Capitalism, (published in 1949); Outline of Political History of the American Continent, (1951); History of the American Communist Party, (1952); Negroes in American History, (1954); History of the Three Internationales, (1955); and Outline of the History of Labor Union Movements, (1956).

Twelve years ago Foster, in the last chapter of his book, The Last Days of World Capitalism, said, "We are living in the midst of a great era -- an era when socialism is replacing capitalism....This is a good period for people's livelihood, a period which gives our youths their maximum stimulation. In my lifetime I have already seen all kinds of great struggling. I hope that I will forever live in order to see a proper completion of the big task of victory over capitalism."

In his lifetime of struggles, Foster has always borne the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism. He has been unifying the pioneers of the working class in America in order to oppose the oppressive capitalistic system and strive for fundamental liberation of the working class and the workers. He has been encouraging people of the world to strive unrelentlessly for world peace, national liberation, democracy, and socialism. He set a wonderful example in international communist movements.

Comrade Foster is a great friend of China. From the very beginning

he has opposed the American imperialistic policy towards the Chinese people. He has done much towards cementing Sino-American friendship. Comrade Foster receives the deep respect of the Chinese people.

Comrade Foster, while wishing you a happy birthday, allow us to hope for your early recovery. We hope for an early victory and the early realization of the objects of your struggles, that they might unfold before your eyes at an early date.

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